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**Daniel Boone and the Wilderness Road.** By H. Addington Bruce, 8vo. xiii and 349 pp. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1910. \$1.50.

Books about this great pioneer-explorer are always welcome, for we are glad to be reminded, time and again, of the noble quality of the man and to hope that his tribe may increase. Like all unselfish men, he was pretty badly treated by his compatriots of the period, but this is a story so often told that it is hardly worth passing mention. The human coyotes got their chance under cover of law, and Boone being a large-minded, law-abiding character, they succeeded as soon as lawyers had to decide matters on technicalities. Thus it was that after years of devotion to the country which he opened up with fearless energy and where he justly claimed some land, he found himself "burdened with debt, without a yard of land to his name, and pauperized."

The author tells of occurrences through Boone's active life and correlates them with other events of the time. This gives the reader an opportunity better to judge of the remarkable exploits of the great hunter than if the references to other figures of the time had been curtailed.

Deprived of his property, Boone left his old battle-ground, being no match for commercialism, and settled in Spanish territory, now the State of Missouri, where 850 acres were given to him and he was made a magistrate. His countrymen still pursued him. The region was added to the Union, and once again, and this time in his old age, he was pauperized through technicalities. But the Kentuckians began to realize who Daniel Boone was, and the intercession of the Legislature of that State caused Congress to take action which somewhat mitigates the blush we feel to-day. Boone's claim was confirmed; but heroes do not always live to be 75. The author gives the story to the end, which came at Femme Osage in 1820, Boone then being 86, and having witnessed the success of his brethren of the wilderness, Lewis and Clark, and the opening of the new West by the fur hunters who followed.

**The Government of North Dakota.** By James E. Boyle, Ph.D. xcv and 320 pp. American Book Company, New York, 1910.

A book written for schools but as full of information as a cyclopedia. The text is not confined to North Dakota, but reviews the whole scheme of American government, Federal, State and local, particular attention being devoted to the last. A statement of the nature and principles of government opens the book, the rise of American institutions is then sketched, and a general analysis follows systematically. In the appendix are the Articles of Confederation, the Constitution of the United States, the Enabling Act, Constitution of North Dakota, etc. Prof. Boyle's parents were pioneers in Kansas and he is able to see things from a Western standpoint which generally means breadth of view.

**Traité de Géographie Physique.** By E. de Martonne. Parts 3 and 4. Armand Colin, Paris, 1909 5 frs. a Part

The first three parts of De Martonne's treatise, and the introductory chapter of part 4 (comprising Sections 1 and 2 as published) were reviewed in the July *Bulletin* (p. 533). In Section 3 the cycle of stream erosion is first discussed and the principle of physical evolution here set forth is kept in view throughout the remaining chapters on landforms. The discussion of entrenched meanders (pp. 431-436) is open to criticism, inasmuch as the author, attempting to prove that meanders of this type cannot result from the incision of normal river meanders following uplift of the region, bases his arguments on the erroneous